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The Woman Voter

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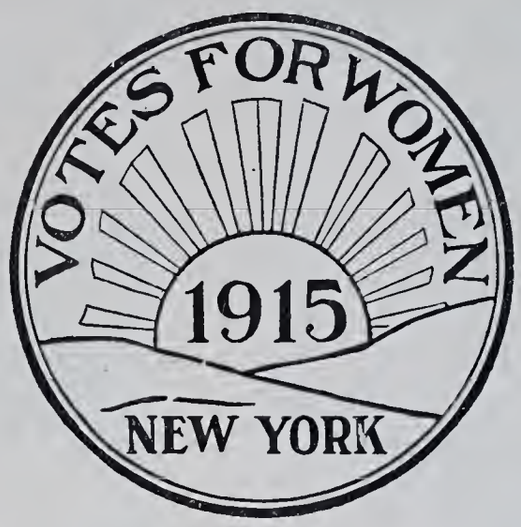
GRAND  RALLY

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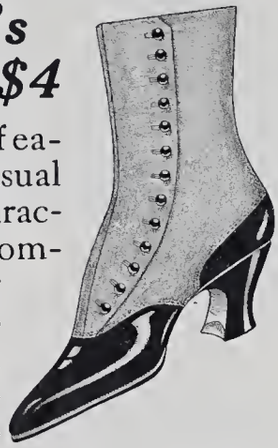

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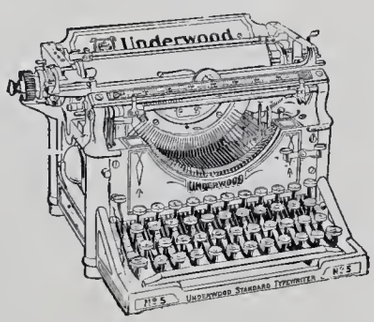

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THE WOMAN VOTER

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VOL. V. **NOVEMBER, 1914.** **No. 11.**

CONTENTS

Votes for Women 5

Women and the Military Spirit . . 9
Grace Isabel Colbron.

Organized to Win 11

Plan of the Campaign 12
Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Campaign Convention 14

A Year of Progress 19
Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Woman Suffrage Party . . . 20
Adaline W. Sterling.

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

131,831 Members in Greater New York

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York is organized to win votes for women in 1915.

It follows the regular political party plan, having a leader in every one of the 63 Assembly Districts and a Captain in each Election District of the city.

Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every resident of New York City who believes in equal suffrage and will uphold the referendum in 1915.

If you believe in the principles of democracy this is the time to make it known. Come and work with us for Victory in 1915. The Woman Suffrage Party has no dues. To join, simply send your name and address to Headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth St.

Do it to-day. This is the home-stretch, and success is in sight.

The Woman Suffrage Party, New York City

HEADQUARTERS:

48 East 34th Street, New York City.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

HISTORY REPEATED

WE want to see the ballot put into the hands of the black man without one day's delay added to the long postponement of his just claim," said the New York Tribune, of December 1866. "When that is done we shall be ready to take up the next question" [i.e. woman suffrage.]

This editorial comment of some years ago expresses somewhat smugly the attitude of our present Congress. Although thousands of American women are insistently demanding their enfranchisement, although more petitions have been brought before Congress for woman suffrage than for any other measure, although public sentiment is strong for a Congressional vote on the question, the Jones Bill to give Filipino men the right to self-government takes precedence on the calendar.

We wish to make it clear that we have no objection to the Jones Bill as such. We would not be suffragists if we did not believe in democracy. We believe that the principle of self-government is the right one and we wish the black man to have the same right as the white man. But we do not see why the black woman and the white woman are excluded from self-government. We do not see why our Congressmen will spend hours discussing the Philippine bill and refuse to discuss a Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

It seems as if history were repeating itself. It seems as if the women of this generation face the pathetic and bitter situation of Abolition Days. Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Angelina and Sarah Grimke, Lucretia Mott, Clara Barton worked for the freeing of the slaves. In the terrible times of the Civil War they worked with the men of this country to preserve the Union; with their demand for political rights they added service to the government. And what happened?

In 1870 the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted. It gave to adult negroes the right of the franchise. It declared that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." And when the suffragists asked that it be applied to them, by striking out the word male, in the preceding amendment, Congress refused to discuss the matter.

The Jones Bill has passed the House; it will soon pass the Senate. As in 1870 the right of a small group of black men to self-government is more important to Congress than the right of all the women of the country.

WHY NOT VOTES FOR FILIPINO WOMEN?

THE equal suffrage amendment to the Philippine bill was voted down in the House of Representatives, but the lively debate upon the issue will echo for months to come. Filipino women had a splendid champion in Representative Miller, of Minnesota, who said: "The women of the Philippine Islands are fully as competent and capable of exercising political powers as the men of the islands. If it be proper to confer the right of franchise upon the male inhabitants of the islands, it is certainly as highly proper to confer it upon the women of the islands. * * * In view of the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands, if we give to womanhood there the right to vote, we will give to the best part of the islands, in my judgment, political power. To-day, at this hour, the major part of the business in

But She's Not Strong Enough to Vote

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Filipino hands in the islands is conducted by the women of the islands. It is a historical fact, without any disparagement whatever to the men, that in the home, in the Provinces, in the municipalities, the strength and power of womanhood in business and in politics is strong. The argument that they do not care now to vote, to my mind, has no bearing whatever upon the question. You give them the right to vote, and they will exercise it mighty quickly. If they do not care to vote, no harm has been done."

Congressmen who call themselves democrats and yet vote against the very principles of democracy, in refusing to recognize Filipino women as people, made a sorry showing indeed when the Jones Bill was before the house.

SUPPORT DR. DAVIS.

DR. KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections for New York is a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. She was nominated by the Progressive Party at the request of the Women's Temporary Committee of the State of New York for Representation in the Constitutional Convention.

Dr. Davis' record and her fitness for the office is too well known to require comment. She has proved herself possessed of wide knowledge and sympathies, high ideals and solid common sense. Her experience and equipment make her a delegate valuable toward the reforms to be embodied in the new constitution.

Members of the Woman Suffrage Party desire Dr. Davis' election and urge that she be supported. We have wielded all of our indirect influence and worked with our might for her election. It is of vital importance that women participate in this Convention and write into the new Constitution something of woman's view point and interests.

Only once in twenty years may the people in New York record their progress and change the constitution to meet new ends. *Woman suffrage is the great issue of this Convention!* The women of New York demand their enfranchisement, and they expect to have it by 1915. At the next Constitutional Convention they will take part as citizens of the state. For this convention they must rest content that a woman is to represent their needs and desires as a delegate. They feel confident that if Dr. Davis is elected she will do everything in her power to make our victory certain in 1915.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued a call for its forty-sixth annual convention, summoning the delegates of its sixty member associations to meet together for inspiration and for council.

The convention will be held by invitation of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage League in Nashville, Tenn., November 12th to 17th, inclusive.

It will be in many respects the most important convention in the history of the National Association. Plans must be made for winning the enfranchisement of the women of the whole country in the speediest, most practicable manner possible.

Will all those who can serve as delegates please notify the officers of their local associations as promptly as possible, in order that the delegations from every State may be full and representative of the very best suffrage activity?

Information about hotels, entertainment and program may be obtained at National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1915 Campaign Rally.

THE New York 1915 suffrage campaign will open with a great rally and jubilee in Carnegie Hall, November 6th, at 8 P. M. This will probably be the most inspiring suffrage meeting ever held in New York City and every member of the Women Suffrage Party should be on hand with banners, badges and enthusiasm.

A Flying Squadron of Western Women voters from the suffrage states is on the way to New York via the compaign states where they will work for the 1914 referendums. In the Squadron is Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of Washington, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Colorado, Mrs. Farwell Edson of California, Mrs. Dorster Farnsworth of Kansas, Mrs. Ella Stewart of Illinois and Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters.

These women citizens will make brief addressess on the actual working of woman suffrage in their own states. United States Senators and Representatives from the ten free states will sit on the platform. Speakers from the seven states which vote on November 3d have bags packed, ready to come to New York if their states are victorious. With seven suffrage campaigns in progress there is no doubt that our rally will become a jubilee of rejoicing as new stars are added to the suffrage flag.

Those who heard Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, peace envoy from 12,000,000 women of Europe, in Rochester, realize that her first public appearance in New York will be an event. Mrs. Julie Opp Faversham will present a suffrage resolution to the audience and Edith Wynne Matthison will recite The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Admission is free and the public is cordially invited. Reserved seats are on sale at Party Headquarters. Pass the word along! Carnegie Hall must be packed and overflowing. Launch the campaign in this city with a rally which makes certain a victory in 1915.

ONE WOMAN'S TRIBUTE.

THE will of Mrs. Frank Leslie who left one million dollars without restriction to Mrs. Catt for the suffrage cause is a remarkable tribute from a successful business woman to a great reformer.

"It is my expectation and wish," said Mrs. Leslie in her will, "that she (Mrs. Catt) turn all my said residuary estate into cash and apply the whole thereof as she shall think most advisable to the furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage, to which she has so worthily devoted so many years of her life, and that she shall make suitable provisions so that in case of her death any balance thereof remaining unexpended may be applied and expended in the same way.

"But this expression of my wish and expectation is not to be taken as creating any trust or as limiting or affecting the character of the gift to her, which I intend to be absolute and unrestricted."

This is by far the largest bequest ever left for woman suffrage. It came as a surprise to Mrs. Leslie's friends who did not appreciate her deep interest in the movement and her admiration for Mrs. Catt. Although the will provides a clause to guard against suits to break it, Mrs. Leslie's relatives have already made preparations for a legal battle.

With this contest imminent and a great estate to be settled, it is unlikely that any money will be available for months to come. The residue of the estate is the last thing that comes to a beneficiary. It is absolutely certain that the bequest will not be free for use in the

Drawn by K. R. Chamberlain. *Courtesy of "The Masses."*

AFTERWARDS

He: The War's Over. You can go home now, and we'll run things.
She: You go put up that gun, and perhaps we'll let you help.

1915 campaigns. Mrs. Leslie's intentions are known, her personal tribute to Mrs. Catt is appreciated but no announcements and plans will be made until the gift in actually in the recipient's possession.

In New York State, as before the legacy was announced, we must raise the 1915 Campaign Fund, cent by cent, dollar by dollar. We must pay, as Mrs. Catt says, "the price of our liberty." It is a deep satisfaction, however, that Mrs. Catt's leadership has been recognized and that in the future, suffragists will have a great financial resource.

TWO MILLION MORE

WOMEN over the entire country are awaiting with eager suspense for Election Day returns. In 1912 we won three out of five campaign states and there would have been four if the vote in one state had been counted honestly.

Since then, the sentiment for woman suffrage has increased tremendously. Western women voters, numbering 4,565,564 are now a power in the national government. They determine the election of Senators and Representatives from the states of *California, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Idaho* and *Illinois* which together have 84 electoral votes.

If the entire group of seven campaign states is successful on November 3d, 2,949,007 women will be enfranchised; to the 84 electoral votes in which women participate, 67 will be added, making a total of 151 electoral votes. State by State, suffragists are gaining direct influence in political affairs. Every successful state campaign hastens by leaps and bounds the day when a Federal Amendment will give to all American women the privilege which the women of the West now enjoy.

THE CAMPAIGN STATES

NEBRASKA

IF Nebraska wins Mrs. William Jennings Bryan will vote. She says she's always been for suffrage, though the Great Commoner has only recently declared himself. One of their daughters is a voter in Colorado. The campaign has been strengthened by the deflection from the Antis of Edgar Howard, a prominent Democratic editor, who has opposed suffrage strenuously for years. He discovered that his most ardent supporters were corrupt business men who were stealing from their municipalities and some of whom were implicated in white slavery. He didn't like their company, so he renounced it. Labor unions and farmers are strongly favorable to suffrage. Nebraska last voted on suffrage in 1882; it has 298,040 women to enfranchise and 8 electoral votes for them to help cast.

OHIO

ON Ohio, our big Eastern neighbor, hangs, much of importance to all Eastern suffragists. Ohio women have been working for enfranchisement ever since the second American Woman's Rights Convention met within that state 64 years ago.

Two years ago their suffrage amendment though defeated by 85,000 votes, had one-quarter million cast for it. This year in preparing their initiative petition they secured a larger list of men's names than had ever been gathered in one state for suffrage. The difficult task of getting the names and getting them all over the state as the law requires, was handled with despatch

and accuracy, and was in itself an educational campaign. It disclosed, also, great growth in suffrage sentiment. In one county where two years ago 150 votes were cast for suffrage 400 voters readily signed the petition this year. The Progressive and Socialist Parties and the crucial importance. Harvey Wiley has advocated suf- endorsed the amendment. Leading suffrage speakers from all over the country, including Jane Addams, and Mrs. Catt have concentrated on Ohio, recognizing its curcial importance. Harvey Wiley has advocated suffrage from the Chautauqua platform. Frau Schwimmer of Hungary has helped. Ohio has 24 electoral votes; 1,398,341 women will be enfranchised if the amendment carries.

NEVADA

COMPLETELY surrounded by suffrage states, Nevada has never yet voted on enfranchising her women or even giving them school suffrage. It is a "Land of mountains, deserts, silences," with about one voter to five square miles. The women have organized every county and made house to house canvasses where houses are twenty miles apart. One three day automobile tour brought them in contact with 80 voters. Democratic, Progressive and Socialist Parties and many leading Republicans are in favor of the bill. Labor is also for suffrage. The opposition consists largely of the one millionaire of the state, a big gambler who has kept Nevada "wide open" for vice for years. He says he will leave the state with his money if suffrage carries. Nevada has three electoral votes; 18,140 women will be enfranchised if the amendment carries.

MISSOURI

THE State Pure Food Inspector says that his views about "Women's capacity to enter into the larger problems of life and perform the full duties of citizenship" have been entirely revolutionized by the invaluable services rendered by Missouri women in helping him perform his public duties. He comes out strongly for suffrage. So does United States Senator Stone. The Progressive and Socialist Parties, the State Federation of Labor, the Farmer's Alliance, the State Education Association, and others have declared themselves favorable. Missouri has not voted on suffrage before; at present women haven't even school suffrage. The state has 18 electoral votes; 896,152 women will be enfranchised if the amendment carries.

MONTANA

I WANT my mother to vote," read the banners of the boy scouts in the big parade in Helena recently, where the boys, the men of the Men's League, and the men of other organizations united with the women in an impressive procession over one mile long. Montana is the largest, geographically, of our campaign states, being 600 miles long and 300 wide; the largest city has 70,000 inhabitants. It has never voted on suffrage before. A splendid campaign has been conducted by local women who "have been skimming along on snake-soup" to save money for suffrage. Eastern speakers have been enthusiastically welcomed as they lent tneir aid. Montana has four electoral votes; 81,741 women will be enfranchised if the amendment carries.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA is voting to endorse a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, not on the constitutional amendment. It must therefore secure a majority of all the votes cast in November, not merely of all voting on the suffrage bill. This is a handicap, but they expect to win. The measure is backed by all political parties and the leading candidates in all parties as well as by labor, the churches, the state educational association and graduate nurses. North Dakota has never voted on suffrage before. The amendment is to be submitted in 1916 whether this law is ratified or not and only the majority of votes cast on it will be necessary. The State has five electoral votes; 122,406 women to enfranchise.

SOUTH DAKOTA

THAT vimmen suffrage amendment vill not carry. Our Liquor Dealer's Association has $87,000 in the treasury to defeat it and we can get more by asking for it." With suffrage endorsed by the Progressive Republicans, the Progressive, Socialist, and Prohibition Parties, the Grand Army of the Republic, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., the Women's Relief Corps, the Teachers' Association, the church clubs, everyone almost, there is no Anti-suffrage organization to oppose the referendum. The liquor interests are openly conducting the entire Anti campaign. Suffrage amendments have three times been lost in South Dakota, the last time being in 1910. But the women are always on the job and will win some time, this time they think. South Dakota has five electoral votes and 134,187 women to enfranchise.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS

1. WOMEN DO NOT WANT TO VOTE.

IF Barlett's Familiar Quotations were revised to contain time honored Anti suffrage arguments, Mr. Quezon, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands would have a conspicuous place.

While discussing the franchise qualification in the Philippine Bill, Representative Mann, Republican leader of the House, offered an amendment to enfranchise Filipino women. In reply Mr. Quezon said:

"Mr. Chairman, let me say right here that I am personally in favor of equality between men and women. Speaking, however, as a representative of the Philippine people, women as well as men, I do not believe I should be complying with my duty in that capacity if I supported the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Illinois. Why? Because, while the women of my country are very intelligent, very patriotic, and very much interested in public affairs, the immense majority of them—in fact, practically all of them, so far as I know their will—do not want to vote."

2. WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.

LEST there seem to be some reflection upon the intelligence of the Filipino women in his remarks, Mr. Quezon hastened to pay this pleasantly familiar tribute to the women of the Islands.

"Without imposing upon our women the burden of going to the voting places and leaving their work at home, the Filipino people are already receiving the benefit of the advice of our women on matters of public interest, because while our women do not vote and do not want to vote they take an interest in public questions and exercise their wholesome influence upon the men."

JOIN THE COTTON CRUSADE

THE Woman Suffrage Party as well as other suffrage organizations has voted to support the cotton crusade which is planned to relieve the economic condition in the South. A feature of the November 6th Rally will be a group of suffragists wearing cotton dresses. Miss Genevive Clark, daughter of speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives, an advocate of suffrage, will be the guest of the cotton crusaders.

WOMEN AND THE MILITARY SPIRIT

BY GRACE ISABEL COLBRON

WHILE the military ideal holds sway in our modern world, woman suffrage, and the attainment of full legal and political rights for women will remain a Utopian dream. The military state is the state in which woman has no place; the military mind is the mind that sees in woman only a drudge or a toy, and gives her the one right only to existence—the possibility of bearing sons who will in time become soldiers.

Women may work for the improvement of their minds, they may open schools for their sex, they may make their way in art, in commerce, in the professions, they may prove in a thousand ways their fitness to take part in public life,—but it will avail them little so long as one vestige of the tradition and the point of view born of militarism remains in the world. The military point of view is that of contempt for woman, of a denial to her of any other usefulness than that of bearing children.

It is this spirit of militarism, the glorification of brute force, and this alone, that has kept woman in political, legal and economic bondage throughout the ages, and there is still enough of it remaining in our enlightened twentieth century to make the idea of woman's participation in public office and public life a thing to be scoffed at by the majority, ridiculed and opposed.

It was not any manifestation of superiority of the masculine mind that first threw the chains of political serfhood around one-half of humanity; it was merely the fact that in the dark ages of the world's history brute force,—that is, militarism in one or another form,—reigned supreme. Where force was lord, woman with her differently constituted muscular development was considered an inferior being because she did not bear arms.

The most cursory survey of civilized nations to-day will prove the truth of this. The inferior position of women in Germany is not by any means due to a lack in the mentality of the German woman, nor to a lack of educational facilities for either sex in a country justly proud of its magnificent school system. From this feeling, become unthinking and uncomprehended tradition, grew the idea that woman was inferior in bodily strength, and could not bear arms, and therefore was an inferior being. It is simply and solely due to the fact that at present the "nation of poets and thinkers" has for a time sold its birthright of mental preëminence for a mess of potage—military glory and imperialism.

HIS FUTURE

Courtesy of the "New York Tribune."

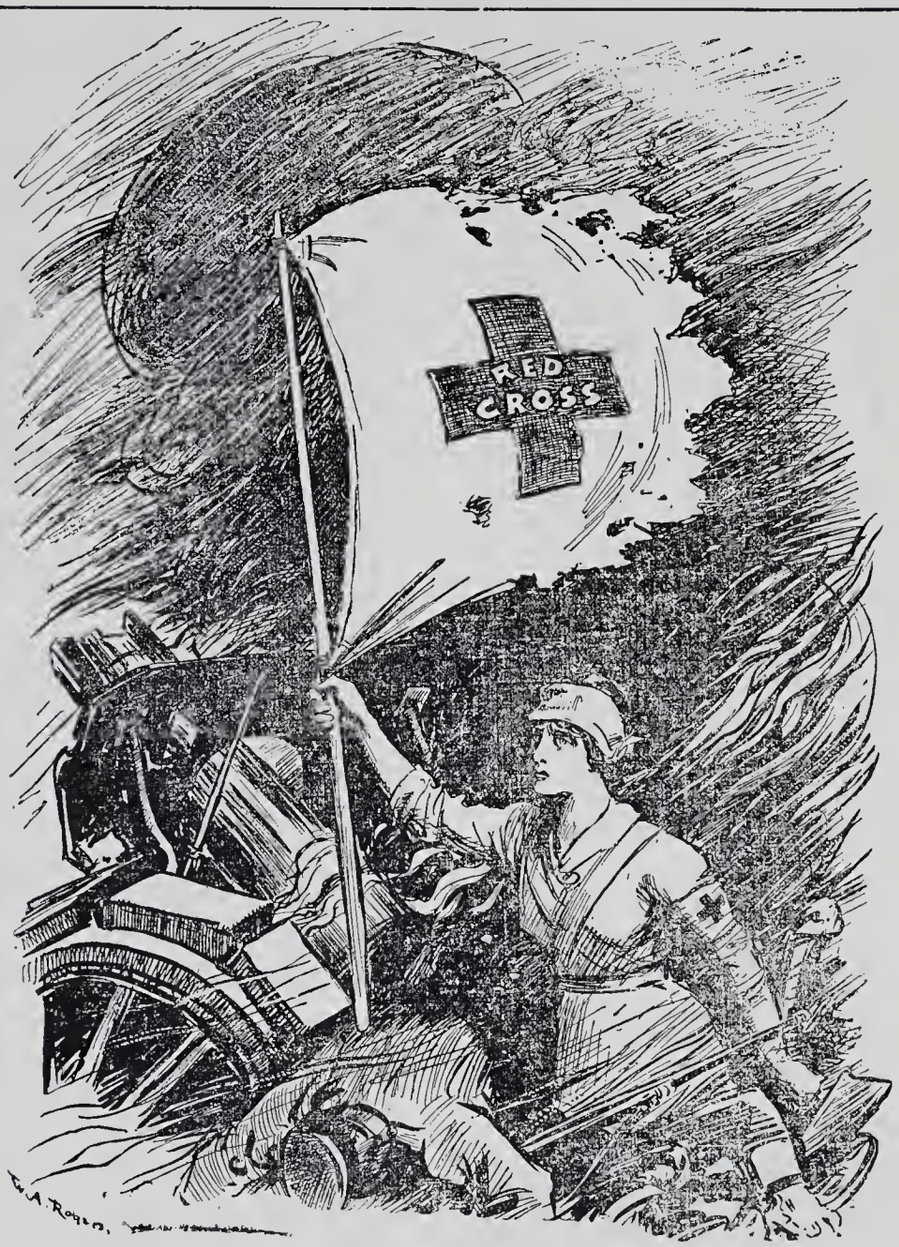
THE AMERICAN WOMAN QUESTIONS EUROPE

Courtesy of the "New York Evening Journal."

WHAT is it that has made the American woman the admiration of all civilized nations, the envy of her sisters elsewhere? She was not sent down fresh from Heaven in her present state, nor did she spring full-grown from the head of Jove. She was the daughter of mothers born in the military-ridden states of Europe. But now she is the product of several generations of freedom from the military idea.

Let American women think seriously on this matter of war and peace, on this question of imperialism and militarism. If our nation should by any unfortunate but highly improbable combination of circumstances take her place amid the army-ridden, land-stealing world powers, it would mean much more to the American woman than a succession of wars that would bereave her of her loved ones, or send them back to her crippled or afflicted with loathsome disease. It would mean for American woman as a sex the loss of much she has gained by her happier circumstances of the past two centuries, and it would place the goal of perfect political and legal equality she still desires far, far out of reach,—in a cloud-land which even the most hopeful could scarcely vision.

American woman's being what she is is our greatest safeguard against the evils that appear to threaten us; but the trouble is that there are far too many of her in the ranks who look upon these threatening evils of militarism as something good to be desired.



Courtesy of the "New York Herald."

IT was most significant that the first great victory in our permanent triumph over disease in war was won by woman; and she has been repeating the performance ever since—the nursing service, the Red Cross, the ammulance and the field hospital would be impossible without her. Her courage and her devotion are equal to that of the fighting man, for she actually faces the deadliest risks of war, disease, poor food, bad water and privations.

And when the hospital comes under fire she goes about her duties unflinchingly, as steady as a veteran of the Old Guard. She hates war, not because she is afraid of blood—there has been more blood shed bravely in the birth chamber than on the field of battle—but because she sees it for what it is. She is becoming more and more an influence to be reckoned with.

Canada, for instance, to-day will not accept a married man as a soldier without the written consent of his wife. Woman has done wonders toward humanizing war—some day she will abolish it altogether."—*Dr. Woods Hutchinson in The Saturday Evening Post.*

Remember the Rally, November 6th, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

A PUZZLE.

IN their charming way men have said for years that women were constitutionally unfitted to take care of money. The modern woman smiles when she reads this: "The United States government spends sixty-three cents of every dollar for war. Of the thirty-seven cents left from each dollar, five cents goes for improving rivers and harbors, four cents for the encouragement of agriculture and forestry, three cents for building the Panama Canal, one and one-half cents for maintaining the United States Congress, half a cent for assisting the laboring classes and the rest for miscellaneous expenses."

Oreola W. Haskell, in Judge.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS are finding a new argument in Dorothy Dix's latest story of a woman whom she knew in Tennessee.

The woman had a husband and a son, neither of whom had any desire to work. All her life she had supported the family, working in the garden, doing the housework, and going to market to sell goods. One day Dorothy Dix stopped to talk to her and asked her if she was in favor of votes for women, thinking that so capable and independent a person would probably favor the cause.

"Votes fer wimmen?" said the woman. "No, I ain't interested. I've worked hard all my life to take care of my two men. Voting's the only thing they 'peer to be able to do alone, and I say fer Gawd's sake, let 'em do it."

ORGANIZED TO WIN!

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

NEW YORK CITY is organized to win woman suffrage in 1915! For five years the Woman Suffrage Party has been laying the groundwork for success when the referendum comes before the voters. Block by block, precinct by precinct, every one of the 63 Assembly Districts has been organized, following the plan of the regular political parties. To-day we face the last months of our campaign with a membership of 131,831 pledged to support the woman suffrage amendment in November, 1915.

As far as we know, no campaign has ever opened with such a mighty host of suffragists trained to work along political lines. The Party has carried the question far beyond the stage of academic discussion into the arena of live political issues, with the result that every political party in the State of New York carries a plank, endorsing the referendum in 1915.

THE Woman Suffrage Party has at Headquarters a list of politicians, representing every phase of political adherence, representing every type of citizenship from all classes of society, pledged to vote favorably upon the question. In every Assembly District there is a record of the opinion of every candidate for public office on the issue of woman suffrage. There is absolutely no doubt of the passage of the suffrage bill through the next legislature to the voters, and through the Constitutional Convention if necessary.

Many well known men who have previously been opposed to extending the franchise to women are now on record as favorable. One of our most bitter opponents of the past asked to be inscribed, not only as a suffragist, but as a "genial" suffragist, promising to do all within his power to further the movement. Some who have been indifferent are now actively in favor, others who were sympathizers have become active workers. There is not a man in political life in this city who believes for a moment that the issue is unimportant or that he can evade it.

All this has been accomplished because of our systematic method of work and our recognition of the political aspect of the question. We have made the pressure of constituency a fact instead of a theory. We have visited political clubs, spoken at political conventions, attended every meeting of voters where our movement would be under discussion or where we could bring it to discussion. And we know that we have made woman suffrage one of the problems which the public and the voters of this city must face and solve.

WE have met with remarkable success and we have magnificent support. We realize, however, that our problem is proportionately great. In a State which has a population of over nine million, in a city which numbers more than six million inhabitants, there is bound to be opposition to progress.

We face the ironical situation of asking thousands of naturalized immigrants, who bring old world traditions of women's inferiority, to grant the franchise to American-born women whose forefathers established the democracy. We must win the favor of those timid and conservative men and women who are afraid of change. We must teach many who scoff at democracy and fear a government by all the people instead of a male aristocracy that our demand is just and based upon a great principle of progress.

Even more than these groups of opponents, we must reckon with the men who thrive and grow rich upon the political indifference of the people. The grafters, the liquor interests, the cheap politicians and the men who prey upon women are standing together to prevent the woman vote in this State because they know that it will end their day of power.

As the campaign grows more intense we must meet more intense opposition. We do not fear the result for it is evident that New York City has entered a period of progress. The present City Administration represents the highest type of public officials and the majority of them favor woman suffrage. We know that we can count upon the support of the enlightened men and women of the community. Confidence in the justice of our demand enables us to face opposition with the certainty that right and truth must and shall win.

WE therefore call upon all those who believe in democracy and progress to join our ranks. Enlist now for active service! Help the women of the Empire State lift themselves out of the group of the disfranchised—the idiot, the criminal and the insane. Be in the army which is working for peace, for the protection of the home, for the safety of little children, for the dignity of womanhood and the welfare of all mankind. This is the homestretch for *Victory*, 1915, and failure is impossible.

HOW TO WIN

PLAN OF THE 1915 CAMPAIGN

THE Empire State Campaign Committee recommends the following general plan of campaign for the coming year:

OCTOBER—MONEY.

INASMUCH as our whole plan must depend upon the amount of money raised, we earnestly urge the workers in each county, town and village to devote the last two weeks of October to the business of getting pledges for the campaign funds; to report their success to the Assembly District Leader who, in turn, will report it to the Campaign District Chairman. The total raised in pledges for the District will be reported at our great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on November 6th. For the purpose of facilitating the work of securing pledges, we are able to provide pledge books and slips, the use of which will be explained by your Campaign District Chairman. Every Suffrage Club, every Campaign Club, every Captain, every friend of the cause must be set to work. War or no war, our campaign must have money. It is here in plenty, and we must get it. It is the price of our liberty in 1915. Go forth after it with courage, with confidence, feeling that each one who gives has been granted a blessed privilege.

NOVEMBER—INTERVIEWS.

ALL elected members of the Constitutional Convention and Legislature who have not been interviewed of late, should be seen not by a single woman, but by a deputation of as influential women as possible. Meanwhile, organizers must be kept at work during the good weather.

We urge that workers shall be on hand all of Election Day at every polling place in the State, and that literature be given to the voters as they come and go. It will be understood that no one can do this within one hundred feet of the polling place. Try to cover all the approaches to the polls and give the literature out at these points. Enrollments, too, should be taken. This work will pay.

DECEMBER—DEPUTATION.

EVERY Leader should bake an appointment with the elected member of the Assembly. She should take with her a group of women, some of whom should be of the member's own party. This deputation should present to the member the resolutions passed, calling for submission and should state the number of enrollments secured in the county, provided this feature of our work has been well done. Make the occasion one worthy of note in your county papers so that all the voters as well as the member will know of your demand. Put thought upon it and make it an impressive occasion. Do it whether the member is for us or against us, and secure his promise to help put our bill through *early*. That will save us much expense.

The Leader of the Assembly District which is the home of the elected Senator should arrange a similar deputation to the Senator. The Leaders of the Assembly Districts composing the Senatorial District should join this deputation when possible and bring their resolution from their respective counties or districts. If they cannot go in person they should send their resolutions, statements of enrollments and other data. The senator, too, should give his promise to put the bill through early. Make this visit another occasion for mention in the county newspapers.

WE urge all Leaders of Assembly Districts, Clubs and Captains, to do all the work which has been assigned as the duty of previous months, and make preparations as far as possible for the work of the winter so that on December 15th a halt may be called. From December 15th to January 15th we urge that as absolute a rest as possible shall be taken. We urge that volunteer workers who are not engaged in strenuous activity throughout the year shall come forward to keep open the headquarters so that those who are usually in charge may have absolute rest. The year which lies before us is one full of nerve-racking, continuous activity, which is sure to bring in its wake fatigue and mental and physical depression. We must prepare for it by this month of rest and recreation. We shall all do better work for the months that follow if we can prepare for it in this manner.

JANUARY—MEETINGS.

WE urge every county seat and city to prepare a series of lectures or meetings for the winter, making them as attractive as possible and securing for them the widest publicity and largest audiences. To aid in this endeavor we shall establish a Speakers' Bureau at the New York Headquarters. Those speakers possessing most drawing qualities will probably expect fees. But the meetings, when well worked up, ought to pay them.

We have been urged to conduct a school in New York for a week in January, the classes being confined to speaking, argument and practical work. If a sufficient number of workers express a desire to enroll as pupils in such a school, it will be done. Such a school might be a valuable piece of work for some of the up-State cities.

FEBRUARY—SPECIAL SUFFRAGE EDITIONS.

WE urge that the workers in each county ask the Editor and Proprietor, of the daily or weekly paper of largest circulation, to permit a suffrage edition sometime this month, the date to be announced later. The permanent advertisements will stand of course, but permission should be obtained to secure additional ones and to sell papers. The profit on the edition should go to the county campaign treasury. If fifty counties will arrange for this edition the same week our press department will secure a great deal of the matter needed, put it in plate with plenty of pictures and features to make the issue creditable and valuable. Four boxes which would fill about three ordinary newspaper pages could be furnished for $6.

MARCH—DEPUTATION AGAIN.

A DEPUTATION should be arranged to see every member of the Constitutional Convention and the resolution passed should be presented to him. After the bill has passed the Legislature, it will be determined just what to ask him and such instruction will be forwarded in due time. Do not forget the deputation in any case.

APRIL—CONVENTIONS BEGIN.

COUNTY Conventions must be held again in the Spring between March and June for the purpose of electing Leaders and officers. Arrangements should be made long enough in advance to make the occasion important, and every effort should be made to secure a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the county. Plans should be made for the coming months and a good propaganda meeting held in the evening.

MAY—ENROLLMENTS.

WE urge that the last two weeks of May be made a special time for enrollments and house-to-house canvasses. The reason will appear later.

JUNE—STREET MEETINGS.

STREET meetings, well announced and well conducted, must be held in every town and village next summer. It is the only way to reach the average voter. They should begin in June and end the night before election.

SEPTEMBER—HEADQUARTERS AND ENROLLMENTS.

ONE thousand temporary Headquarters should be held and systematic effort at enrollments made. The reason follows:

OCTOBER—APPEAL TO VOTERS.

BY the first of October you should have a majority of the women on enrollment slips. Send us the number of women in your county and the number enrolled. We shall prepare an appeal to Voters, the main text being the same for all counties. For instance, the leaflet would read: *An Appeal to the Voters of Yates County from the Women.* The text would include the specific information concerning the wishes of the women, and it would be signed by the officers of the organization. These leaflets through Captains, Clubs, Friends, Press, should reach every voter in the County.

The Empire State Campaign Committee thinks its component organizations should arrange and carry out a great parade in New York City, the date to be announced later, and we recommend that as far as possible the great cities up-state shall also have county and local parades sometime during that month. A larger number of women will march than ever before and this appeal to the voters will be more effective than anything else we could do at that time.

WATCHERS.

IN October every County must hold its schools for men and women watchers at the polls on election day. Volunteers must be registered and assigned. This is a big, big task, but imperative, especially in the big cities.

NOVEMBER—ELECTION.

ELECTION over, tired delegates will gather in annual convention to determine what next. I wish to give notice now that I expect upon that occasion to move that a state-wide system of schools for women voters be established.

ORGANIZATION.

To make our plan a complete success, the net work of organization must be woven finer and closer until every school district shall see suffrage activity and every voter hear our appeal. All the large districts ought to have two organizers all the time; the smaller ones, one.

LITERATURE.

We must get literature into the hands of every voter. It must be distributed at every meeting, in hall and on the street, and delivered house to house. We shall soon have two millions more of fresh, small leaflets at the lowest price obtainable and something more complete will soon be planned for the especial purpose of reaching the voters of the State.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

We anticipate the most efficient and intelligent press department any campaign ever had. After January 1st, the administration of it will be in charge of Elizabeth Hauser, the most experienced worker in this line in the United States.

ENROLLMENTS.

Must be taken everywhere and all the time. Every woman should carry them in her hand-bag, every man in the vest-pocket.

MEETINGS.

THERE must be all the time and everywhere. To advertise meetings make it a habit the coming year to meet your speaker at the station with as many well decorated motors as you can command. Drive through the town with your workers and speakers. When a band can be had as a contribution, have it play before the hall. Advertise, advertise, in all the old, well-tried ways and then try all the new ones.

If this constructive scheme of campaign is carried on month after month, conscientiously, persistently, intelligently, in every county of the State, there is no power on earth which can prevent Victory in 1915!

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

A SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION OF LONG AGO.

COURTESY of PRINTS DIVISION, N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE CAMPAIGN CONVENTION

WORK, WORK, WORK! and then work harder still! Victory is in sight! Twelve months more and then we win New York! This was the keynote of the Empire State Campaign Convention held in Rochester from October the 12th to the 15th. Every leader, delegate, worker and visitor felt the earnestness, the determination, the concentration of effort which marked the convention. It was a gallant gathering of the suffrage forces of the entire state, preparatory to the months of intensive campaigning which must proceed the referendum in November 1915.

No state ever faced its campaign with greater resources. Trained efficient campaign officers, chairmen and leaders; a quarter of a million people already pledged to support the suffrage amendment; a campaign fund growing into the thousands; a plan far-sighted, systematic, effective, to be worked out under the guidance of one of the greatest leaders of women in the world to-day. No wonder that the week in Rochester was filled with hope, courage and inspiration. No wonder that every woman present brought back the message "we shall win in 1915!"

THE MOTOR PILGRIMAGE.

PRECEDING the convention in every part of the State, pilgrims in motor cars were preaching suffrage as they went.

From New York City three colums of gaily decorated motor cars with pennants flying the message of Votes for Women and Victory in 1915, started to campaign along the way. One group headed by Mrs. Raymond Brown, the State President, followed the east bank of the Hudson, by way of Peekskill and Poughkeepsie. A second group headed by Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. William Willcox of the Woman Suffrage Party traveled by way of Middletown, Binghamton and Geneva. Mrs. Frederick Nathan led a group by way of Nyack and Newburg on the west shore.

At each stop for luncheon and for dinner from 75 to 200 guests met to welcome the pilgrims. These indoor banquets were attended by leading politicians and business men, many of whom made suffrage speeches and cheered the pilgrims by announcing their conviction that suffrage was sure to win in 1915. At the same time street meetings were held at every stop and thousands of people reached in this way.

Mrs. George Notman brought her car down from the Adirondacks, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carpenter campaigned from northern New York with Mrs. Paddock leader of the fourth campaign district in their car; from Binghamton came the famous franchise car which headed a group that campaigned through Cortland County. Mrs. Henry W. Cannon brought a car from the Catskills and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, leader of the Eighth Campaign District, organized several pilgrimages in that district. Mrs. Arthur Livermore of Yonkers who drove her own car all the way through, held many demonstrations on her own account, as did also General Rosalie Jones with her Votes for Women car.

As proof of her dauntless and indefatigable pursuit of politicians along the way, Mrs. Nathan presented the signatures of Roosevelt and Davenport, with a thrilling account of suffragists invading political gatherings.

Everywhere the pilgrims were received with hearty good-will. There could be no more convincing proof of the changed attitude of the public than this successful excursion through the state. Residents of the Empire State realize as never before that the yellow banners and the women who carry their message are representing a great and worthy movement, and they come forward gladly to hear the tidings.

THE AUTOMOBILE PARADE.

ON Tuesday, the day of the opening of the convention, Rochester residents were regaled with the picturesque sight of a hundred or more beautifully decorated automobiles, stretching along a column of yellow and blue. It was the motor parade announcing that the delegates had arrived and Rochester must take notice. The parade formed in Genesee Valley Park, and toured through the city and outlying districts following a route of 12 miles. It was followed by street meetings and a luncheon.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

AFTER the Convention was called to order, Mayor Edgerton of Rochester gave the delegates a cordial welcome to the city. Although he had not previously declared himself for suffrage, Mrs. Brown was able to hold up his yellow slip before he left the platform.

The event of the afternoon was the President's Annual Report, which was received with greatest enthusiasm: Mrs. Brown said in part:

IN the last twelve months there has been a change in the way the public views our movement. It seems as if suffrage sentiment, like an avalanche, has been gathering ever-increasing momentum, and it may be one of those forms of evolution which will be a great factor in our onward sweep to victory. Of course, evolution is only the result of effort, of many people's hard work. This suffrage avalanche is the result of a mountain of effort, time, money and labor that has been put into the suffrage movement by a devoted army of workers for many years.

"In a review of the year's work it is impossible to speak of the work of the state association as apart from that of the Empire State campaign committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, our campaign chairman, has conceived the entire campaign in the state in every department, systematically and completely as a logical whole and the state association has tried loyally to follow her lead.

"Perhaps my chief concern as president of the state association has been to unify and consolidate all the forces now working in our campaign with a view to leaving the organization of the state as strong as possible if we do not win in 1915.

WE are learning the great advantage that comes from the co-operation of all the suffrage workers. Mrs. Catt and I both hope that the forces comprising the present campaign committee will continue united in some form or other as a permanent organization.

"We are sympathetic with and an auxillary of the National Association but it seems wiser during the final year of our campaign not to take any active part in any aggressive work against any party for any national office.

An important kind of propaganda which we have tried to supply has been that connected with various amusement devices. A state suffrage march has been published and used with great effect at the various parades this summer. We have also been trying to get out records for the Victrola, and a double record, our suffrage march and a speech by Mr. Dooley is about to be published. We hope this will be valuable to use in front of the various headquarters to attract the crowd. We have also offered a prize for the best moving picture scenario. Margart Mayo, Julian Street, James Montgomery Flagg and Elizabeth Jordon are the judges and the decision will soon be announced. In the meantime we have a magic lantern show.

IN my numerous trips upstate, in which I have visited thirty-one counties and every campaign district but one, the most encouraging fact I have observed is the responsiveness of the man on the street, the average voter. If we can work enough this year to get at all the voters in the state, we are sure to win this campaign.

"We need meetings, as many as we can have, but more than that we need the personal touch. It is that that makes canvassing so valuable. The man will stand and listen to a speaker if it happens to be convenient, but to draw out his viewpoint and meet particular objections, a personal word is necessary.

"To reach all the voters in the state in this way, our organizers, speakers and leaders are not enough. We need a veritable army of women—an army of peace. We need every woman who believes in suffrage as an actual worker for suffrage, not necessarily to go out and take much time from her private duties, but to use every opportunity, to talk to every one she comes in contact with in the ordinary course of her life.

"This suffrage campaign is showing how much splendid executive ability is hidden away among women. No woman ever gave to the suffrage cause as much as it has developed in her. It is a great education. Nothing makes people so well acquainted and so soon as working together. Men have for years had that joy of working together in their business world, but woman's work heretofore has necessarily been inside her own four walls alone. Work in common for suffrage has developed a spirit of comradeship which has been one of the joys of the movement.

IN this last year of the campaign we appeal to you to put less important matters aside and concentrate all your forces and all your energies on this work. Don't neglect your families and your homes—suffragists never do—but cut out the unessentials, the trivial things of life that take up so much time. Put all your available time and effort and money on this work.

"All along the route of our pilgrimage where we met many politicians, we have been told that we were sure to win. We are not so sure of that, but we have a good chance. If all of you here go away from this convention with a determination to put your best efforts into winning this campaign during the next twelve months, this will certainly be our last convention as voteless women, and we are certain to have victory in 1915."

THE SESSIONS.

FEW conventions have conducted so much official business with such dispatch and efficiency. Mrs. Brown announced that the officers desired to eliminate "red-tape" and routine business as far as possible to gain time for the great discussion "How To Win."

Following Mrs. Catt's report of a year of progress and her outline of the plan of campaign which are given in full on page 12 of this issue of *The Woman Voter,* was a work conference. Campaign District Chairmen, Assembly District Leaders and Chairmen of committees participated in discussing and reporting upon the following topics.

ORGANIZATION
How to extend it.
How to make it efficient.

ENROLLMENTS
How to secure them.
How to use them.

POLITICAL WORK
PUBLICITY
Press — Headquarters — Window Exhibits — Advertising Opportunities — Empty Stores — Parades — Advertising Media — Posters, Bills, Moving Pictures.

MEETINGS
How to get an audience—Open air meetings—Indoor meetings—Ready-made audiences.

NOVEL SUGGESTIONS
Conducted by Mrs. Raymond Brown. Moving Pictures—Victrola and Pianola records with exhibitions. Demonstration of Lantern lecture and slides.

THE PRICE OF OUR LIBERTY.

THE plan of campaign includes the raising of the sum of $150,000 which Mrs. Catt estimates to be the price of our liberty. The sum has been apportioned to Campaign Districts, according to their population. New York City was awarded the privilege of raising $50,000 which Miss Mary Garrett Hay announced would be collected before the campaign rally of November 6th.

Pledges were given fast and enthusiastically. Mrs. Rumsey of Buffalo led off with $1,000 which was followed by sums, great and small until $46,000 was

Courtesy of the "New York Evening Post."

ON TO ROCHESTER

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW AND MRS. RAYMOND BROWN.

pledged. Campaign District Leaders announced that the two weeks following the Convention would be devoted to money raising in their own bailiwicks.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE following officers were elected by the convention to serve the New York State Woman Suffrage Association:

President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Alfred G. Lewis, of Geneva; second vice-president, Mrs. Arthur F. Livermore, of Yonkers; third vice-president, Mrs. George Notman, of Brooklyn; fourth vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Cannon, of New York; fifth vice-president, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser, of Geneseo; corresponding secretary, Miss Marion May, of New York; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Childs, of New York; directors, Miss Harriett May Mills, of Syracuse; Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott, of Rochester; Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, of Buffalo; Mrs. George W. Topliff, of Binghamton, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of Buffalo.

THE ANTHONY MEMORIAL.

THAT the Campaign Convention was held in the home city of Susan B. Anthony, gave it added significance. Suffragists have not forgotten what the women of today owe those who struggled against the persecution and ridicule of yesterday. The new building for women, built by the friends of Miss Anthony, which has been added to the University of Rochester, stands as a permanent expression of their appreciation.

The building was opened with a reception to delegates given by the Rochester Political Equality Club. It was the most delightful social event of the week and was a refreshing playtime in the midst of strenuous activity.

MASS MEETINGS.

TWO great Mass meetings in Convention Hall which was crowded to overflowing, aroused the City of Rochester and stirred the delegates to greatest enthusiasm.

The Rochester Community Chorus of five hundred voices gave a musical program at the first meeting, under the direction of Mr. Harry Barnhart. "Aspects of the Campaign" were discussed briefly by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan made a stirring address on "Votes and the Social Conscience." She told of the industrial and social problem of New York which women must solve as well as men. It was an eloquent appeal for the highest type of citizenship which recognizes the needs of the whole community.

Since the Rochester Antis were indulging in a little "busy work." chiefly through paid advertisements in the newspapers, Rabbi Wise's arguments for Woman Suffrage and Democracy were timely and forceful.

RABBI WISE'S SPEECH.

"First I will discuss the so-called three-fold menace of woman suffrage," said Rabbi Wise. "That is, militancy, feminism and the destruction of the home. As to suffrage militancy that never cost a life, it fades into insignificance beside the thousands of lives lost every day on the battlefields of Europe. Feminism? I will merely dismiss it with the definition that to me it represents the determination of women to live self-determined lives, just as the men are living self-determined lives. The third point—our anti-friends contend that political differences, that is, the wife being a Democrat and the husband a Republican will break up homes. Friends," and here the speaker paused and looked with great intensity at the audience, "If there is a home that can be shattered by political differences—it is not a home—let it go!

"GENERAL" ROSALIE JONES AND OTHER LEADING SUFFRAGISTS IN THE AUTO PARADE.
Courtesy of the "Rochester Evening Times."

THAT worthy man, Lyman Abbott of the Outlook, says that he doesn't want to burden woman by giving her the vote. My answer to him is—we have burdened women with everything else—why exclude this one little burden? If he is so anxious about burdens, why doesn't he begin to do something for the 8,000,000 working women in the country?

AND then, we hear this old argument about women being represented by influence. Yes, Charles Barnes and Murphy are shining examples of influence without responsibility. You can't put your finger on the whole rotten bunch of them and that is the outcome of our wretched system of power without responsibility. Unwomanly to vote? The unwomanly woman is the one who refuses to bear the just share of her burden of democracy. And if you are opposed to woman suffrage, you are opposed to democracy!"

WOMEN AND WAR.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, who knows from personal experience, the meaning of the terrible war in Europe, made a touching appeal for peace.

"What war really means," said the speaker, "no one knows as a woman does. All the books and newspaper reports are shadows of what war and death are. Never since society was organized have women suffered what they are suffering to-day in Europe. Of the atrocities of the soldiers what every one tells is true, only each nation tells of those of the other. They make hell of Europe. Thousands of women are naked there to-day; thousands have committed suicide and are going mad because they cannot endure the terrible tortures. Men can hate each other and kill each other when they are ordered, but this bloodshed, these agonies—they only bring we women closer together. Go home to-night and make a new patriotism, which says, not that you must die for your country, but that you must live and work for it."

THE PARADE.

PRECEDING the second great Mass meeting was a parade from Powers Hotel to Convention Hall. Some of the marchers were in costumes of blue and yellow; others bore shields representing the suffrage and the Campaign States. Placards and banners attracted much attention from the spectators.

One read:

"Can Disfranchied Teachers Train Citizens?"

A second was:

"Paupers, Criminals, Idiots, Minors and Women Are Disfranchised by New York."

Still another had the pertinent inscription:

"Under a Republic the People Rule. What are Women?"

And a fourth carried the interrogation:

"One Million Working Women in New York. If the Vote Is Essential for Workingmen, Why Not for Working Women?"

MR. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW, of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage spent the week organizing a Men's League for Rochester. Due to his efforts there was a division of men in the parade. Among them were George Herbert Smith, Democratic and Progressive candidate for sheriff, and Nelson Spencer, once a candidate for Mayor of Rochester, Atkinson Allen, Stewart Chase, Howard W. Clark, Thomas J. Swanton, Dr. J. E. Sanford, Professor J. P. Silvernail, Nelson Barrowclough, F. G. Sweet and Clarence S. Luescher.

AT the second Mass meeting Mrs. Catt aroused great interest by answering the Anti-Suffrage newspaper advertisements. Dr. Katherine B. Davis gave the audience an idea of her work as Commissioner of Charities and Corrections for New York.

WOMEN AND CORRECTION.

"Of the 40,000 prisoners who have passed through my Department," declared Dr. Davis, "only 5,000 were women." She then told of the shame she felt when she showed the Mayor of Toronto through the prisons one day after preparing him by saying, "I will show you what not to do." She pictured the prisons of New York, "probably the most medieval in the country," as having terrible conditions.

She spoke of the large penitentiary where cells with half-air spaces were comparable with the Black Hole of Calcutta; of how the cooking, laundry work, sewing and general work was all done by men, while the women prisoners had to twiddle their thumbs indoors for fear they would contaminate the men and of the awful clothes and shoes that the men made for them. She laid this to the fact that prisons were built for and ruled by men.

DR. DAVIS emphasized the evils of housing women of immorality in rooms with young girls, or diseased women with those who were clean, as had been done in New York. She said her appointment had been an innovation, but that it would not be the last. In declaring that the home was the place to work for betterment of conditions, not the institutions of reform, she related a parable of the establishment of an ambulance in a valley below a cliff to catch the people who fell from the cliff.

"Friends," she said, "vote for women. Put a fence around that cliff instead of keeping an ambulance in the valley."

Miss Melinda Scott made a plea for "the cheapest thing in the labor market, women and children." Miss Mills spoke of the Rochester pioneers and Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott made the appeal for funds.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

THREE resolutions were adopted at the closing session of the Convention. One was an appeal to President Wilson that he use his influence to bring about an armistice between the warring nations in Europe until their difference can be arbitrated. The letter to the President will tell that this appeal comes from an organization representing 265,000 women.

Another expression was a request that women be represented in the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The third resolution was a plea to the Legislature that the proposed pension law for widowed mothers be put into effect.

THE Convention voted to express gratitude to Rochester and especially Rochester suffragists for their courtesy and hospitality. Special mention was made of the Rochester police department for their splendid service during the parade and the various street meetings.

UNTIL NOVEMBER, 1916!

THE next convention will be held in November 1915 when the Newly Enfranchised Women Voters of New York State will discuss the great victory of the year. The campaign convention was but a prelude to the next gathering, where with their citizenship won, the women of the state will turn their energies to the great tasks before them.

The General Federation of Woman's Clubs, with over a million members, has indorsed woman suffrage; National Grange, with over a million, ditto; American Federation of Labor, with over a million, ditto; National Miners' Federation, with half a million, ditto; National Educational Association, with over fifty thousand, ditto; National Ladies of the Maccabees, with fifty thousand, ditto; National Women's Trade Union League and every State branch, ditto, and several hundred other associations, ditto. If the antis don't speed up, there won't be any organizations left to prove their assertion that they represent ninety per cent. of public sentiment.—

Ida Husted Harper in Judge.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

AT the State Convention of 1913, it was voted to unite with other organizations in the formation of a State Campaign Committee. Several meetings were held in New York City before a definite union was effected. The Empire State Campaign Committee was formed on November 1st, and hence has been at work eleven months. It labored at the beginning under the disadvantage of having to establish its headquarters, to secure help, to divide work and set campaign machinery in motion. For the first year it decided to emphasize the department of *organization,* fortified by press, literature and agitational efforts.

Few trained organizers could be found and the qualifications of these had to be tested. It was clear that the most valuable service must be given by local workers; the direct constituents of legislators and the friends and neighbors of the voters to whom we must make final appeal. To arouse such women to activity was the aim of the organization department.

Accepting the plan put into partial operation by Mrs. Livermore, the State was divided into 12 Campaign Districts with somewhat different boundaries. A competent, earnest Chairman was appointed for each District who, together with the elected Leaders of the Assembly Districts, formed a Campaign Committee for the District. In eight of the twelve districts, a local Headquarters existed in the chief city and permission was secured to make this the Campaign District Headquarters. In the 4th and 6th Districts the Chairman makes her own home the headquarters, the administrative work for the 2nd District was done from the Central New York Headquarters under the direction of Mrs. Brown, and a new Headquarters was established in Troy with the aid of the State Committee.

IN January a series of eight Campaign District conferences and Schools of Methods were held with the view of acquainting the Leaders and workers with the plans of campaign, and to teach them how to carry them out. The total number of workers enrolled in these Conferences was over 1,000, a few anti-suffragists here and there being included. The total of the audiences at the evening propaganda meetings was 15,000. These winter Conferences were followed by spring County Conventions. The chief aim of the winter meetings was to teach the Assembly District Leaders the plans of campaign; the chief aim of the spring meetings was to instruct and encourage the Captains of Election Districts and local workers, in addition to the necessary business of electing officers.

In a number of counties the old county organization was merged into the newer Assembly District organization in accordance with the vote of the last State Convention. Many of these conventions were ideally successful. Others were total failures so far as securing delegates from over the county was concerned. But from every one there came some good results. The total number of spring conventions was 51. The number of delegates and workers attending them was about 3,000, and the total number of persons gathered for the propaganda evenings meetings was 20,000.

Meanwhile, all the Campaign Districts which were financially able to do so, kept organizers in the field working up these large meetings, holding meetings of their own and organizing where possible. Other organizers worked directly under the State Committee in the weaker districts. During the year 28 persons have worked in the field under the direction of the State Committee. One was the Chairman who has visited 50 counties, attending conferences or County Conventions contributing her expenses. One was Mrs. Brown, the State President who has visited many of the Districts and has contributed all her expenses. One was Miss Mills, whose salary was contributed by friends. She visited eight Campaign Districts and 18 counties. Seven other persons worked for short periods for expenses only. Five persons have worked in the Campaign Districts whose expenses acounts have never entered the Central Office. To sum up, 33 persons have spoken and worked in Districts not their own for which salary or expenses, or both, have been paid or contributed. This it will be understood does not include any Campaign District Chairman or Assembly District Leader, with one exception.

The total results of the year's organization work plus the many years of continuous agitation which preceded it and whose value we must never forget, is that 141 of the 150 Assembly Districts of the State are now organized, the majority well organized, the minority still needing much bolstering aid.

We began with instructions to appoint Captains of Election Districts, the ideal of our plan. Experience taught us that in the more uninformed districts the Captains were soon discouraged and after some months we replaced this plan in such districts by that of Campaign Clubs. The function of these clubs is precisely the same as the function of the Captain. Of these there are now not less than 400 in the upstate.

THE State Committee asked each Campaign District to raise all the money it could and to become self-supporting so far as possible. The definite amount of $65,000 was assigned to various districts to be raised with the proviso that when raised a promised $10,000 was to be paid to the State Committee. That amount was raised and the $10,000 was paid.

We had estimated that a fund of $75,000 for State Committee and Campaign Districts combined would be the minimum for the first year. The amount was pledged and paid in at the end of the first eight months. The total amount which has passed through the State Committee treasury is $31,746.00. The disbursements have been as follows:

New York Headquarters—Maintenance	$7,395.90
Field Work	9,931.43
Press Bureau	2,701.21
Literature	620.67
Posters, decorations, buttons	1,712.47
Political Conventions	238.56
Printing	936.44
Loans to Districts	501.47
Miscellaneous, including deposit for Carnegie Hall and traveling expenses of some Chairmen to Campaign Committee meeting	761.13

The amounts expended on field work in the various districts were as follows:

1st—$15.58; 2nd—$40.00; 3rd—$728.43; 4th—$707.23; 5th—$738,65; 6th—$1,045.88; 7th—$187.92; 8th—nothing; 9th—$158.13; 10th—$1,713.05; 11th—$1,341.13; 12th—$353.32.

The 7th, 8th and 9th Districts have been practically self-supporting and will continue to be so. The 4th District has cost a good deal of money, but by January 1st we believe will be self-supporting. Several counties have been self-supporting, chiefly Oneida, Cayuga and Delaware. The 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th Districts have been the heaviest burdens and all these must still receive assistance. The amount paid out on field work is in addition to collections taken in the field, which was $609.00, a woefully small sum. The counties containing the great cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, have been self-supporting. Albany and Troy have had help.

THE Committee has urged upon all occasions that suffrage enrollments should be taken and that systematic canvasses of towns and villages should be made. On October 1st the total number reported for the State was 133,962 and for the City of New York was 131,831, making a total of 265.793. The Committee has printed 1,400,000 leaflets and has 400,000 on hand. Presumably one million have been either distributed or are in local headquarters for that purpose.

A Press Department with Mrs. Harriet Holt Dey and Miss Eva Ward in charge has been maintained. Five hundred newspapers have been served weekly with news or propaganda bulletins. One hundred and seventy-five papers have been provided with a page of plate matter three times. Innumerable anti-suffrage articles have been answered. Many pages of propaganda in the form of write-ups or interviews have been furnished the metropolitan dailies. Much effort has been expended in preparing the way for coming organizers over the State by presswork in local papers. The department has grown steadily in usefulness and promises to be one of our most powerful campaign agencies the coming year.

WE have lent our aid to the big task of covering the State Fairs with speakers and workers. One hundred in all were reached with greater or less completeness. The details will be reported by the District Chairmen.

The committee has issued under its Art Department window decorations, decorative posters, advertising posters, buttons and other suffrage novelties for sale and benefit to local workers. Fifty thousand road posters were sold at cost for posting over the country, the results to be gathered later.

Hearings were asked and willingly granted for our representatives in the Socialist and Progressive State Conventions. Headquarters were maintained at the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and especial literature printed. Every Campaign District was represented at these conventions, seventy-five of our women attending the Republican and sixty the Democratic Convention. We were assured by delegates of both that our presence was the most interesting incident of the conventions, which lacked their former excitement owing to nominations being taken to the primaries. Every party has given the strongest possible pledge to push our bill through the coming Legislature honestly and fairly, and every delegate to those conventions went home with an increased respect for the New York suffrage movement.

THE usual difficulty of securing accurate and regular reports has been a constant annoyance, but a sufficient acquaintance with the condition of the State warrants three statements:

1. The number of active, alert, intelligent workers has been trebled as the result of the year's work.

2. The sentiment for woman suffrage in the State has easily been doubled.

3. The organization of the State, inadequate as we know it to be, is at least four times stronger than any other campaign State has ever had one year before the vote is to be taken.

There are still a good many Leaders and Captains who possess the intelligence and ability necessary to success-

(*Concluded on Page* 24.)

CAGE-BIRDS

Courtesy of the "New York Evening Journal."

"The bird spends its life in a cage; the child is caged in a dusty factory full of whirring machinery. The bird is given its food; the child has to pay for hers with her youth. A poet says, A robin redbreast in a cage sets all heaven in a rage. We wonder what the poet would find to say about the child."

Do you realize that at least 56,094 children under fourteen are at work in New York State? *Victory* 1915 means that the efforts of those who are striving to abolish child labor will be sustained by the voting power of all enlightened women.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

TO paraphrase a nursery rhyme,—some went to Rochester and the rest stayed at home. In other words the Party sent a most creditable delegation from its sixty-three Assembly Districts to the Convention of the State Association at Rochester. The automobile contingent left Washington Square at comparative daybreak—nine o'clock—on October 12th accompanied by attendant cars to the city line and beyond. Other delegates went in groups by train, so that when the Convention opened each borough comprising the city of Greater New York was fully represented. The doings of the convention are recorded elsewhere, and the Party's share therein.

But there is one thing, all our own, which deserves special mention, that is the fine work done in the way of propaganda and publicity in the sale of *The Voter* on the route. Miss Martha Klatschken, traveling with "General" Rosalie Jones in the latter's auto, made a phenomenal record in selling the magazine. Wherever a halt was made in town or village, as soon as speeches were finished the "little Corporal" was right on the job, so that a waving of yellow *Voters* sped the receding automobile in farewell greeting.

Mrs. Laidlaw's car went by another route. At every stopping place while the eloquent chairman of Manhattan Borough made the suffrage appeal, Mrs. Robert Adamson and Miss Marion May got in a voiceless speech in form of *The Voter* which they sold as rapidly as they could hand a copy out.

Then by still another way came Richmond in Mrs. Willcox's machine. Again the campaign of education was carried on by Mrs. Willcox, Miss Lins, Mrs. Brewer and aids. Speeches were made before and after meals by the way, at favorable roadside points and at night resting places, and every speech making episode included selling *The Voter*. Thus valuable propaganda was accomplished, and many a small town and village which perhaps had only a rudimentary understanding of the suffrage question received the inspiration of speeches and the abiding information contained in the magazine.

At Rochester, Miss Klatschken continued her efforts with the assistance of Mrs. Adamson, Miss May and Mrs. Brewer, and a big sale of the magazine resulted in the lobby of the hotel. "The little Corporal" personally accounted for an entire edition of the publication besides securing many subscriptions, and the other workers made creditable records.

THOSE who stayed at home did not indulge in ease with dignity, or in ease of any kind. No such provision is included in the articles of faith of the suffrage party. It is not only "work while it is yet day," but work until nightfall and later. The injunction was carried out to the letter. A feature of October was the first birthday party of the twenty-five cent lunch begun as a temporary affair but which has developed into a valued institution.

The term "valued" is used advisedly. The record proves the statement, 10,400 lunches served during the year, an entire equipment bought and paid for, and a profit of $1,200.66. If additional testimony is needed for the institution character of the luncheon undertaking, here it is—the contribution of $10 to the Party by a young lady, employed in one of the neighboring offices, as an appreciation of dainty, home-cooked lunches served amid pleasant surroundings. The success of this undertaking is due to the joint efforts of the indefatigable Mrs. Mabel Russell, and the equally indefatigable Mrs. Kate Morris. Mrs. Russell was everywhere, making various dainties herself and superintending the kitchen department, while Mrs. Morris had charge of the serving, kept the accounts, chased up missing luncheon tickets, and seasoned many a meal with a few suffrage remarks especially adapted to the case when the luncheon guest bore the ear marks of an "anti."

For the "antis" have been much in evidence, preferring real, home-made, suffrage cooking to the variety offered across the street. Workers from outside have helped by serving as ticket sellers in the front hall and in other ways. Colonel Craft has added to the menu on many occasions cookies of which she alone knows the recipe.

THE big work which has kept every member of the Party hustling for a fortnight, has been raising our share of the fund which the Empire State Campaign Committee estimates absolutely necessary to carry the state in 1915. One third of the sum of $150,000 was assigned to the Woman Suffrage Party. At first sight a formidable undertaking. But the Party rests upon a firm basis, *the solidarity of its membership*. The work of collecting was systematically mapped out on the basis of $20 from each election district. A strong Central Finance Committee was formed, among whom are: Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Mrs. Walston Hill-Brown, Miss Cora Van Nordan, Mrs. J. B. Mayor, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Keith Wakeman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. J. O. Blanchard.

Leaders and captains entered into the task with a heartiness and zeal which proves that the campaign spirit has descended upon the city with new intensity. Volunteers came forward with offers of assistance. Old friends of the Party brought in their contributions. No piece of work undertaken by the Party has ever been accomplished with such splendid co-operation.

AT Brooklyn Headquarters, on Lafayette Street, the effigy of Miss Proper's Voter girl on the cover of last month's issue, was erected twelve feet high, with a transparency to illuminate it and a thermometer to indicate, night and day the progress of the Campaign Fund in Brooklyn. Within the first few days of its appearance there was a steady rise in the financial temperature, indicating that by the end of two weeks it would be summer heat in the "City of Churches."

A similar device was used at Columbus Circle in Manhattan, where the Voter girl outlined in electric lights flashed forth the exact status of the Manhattan fund. It was through the courtesy of *The New York American* which lent space on its own bill-board that this location was obtained. Suffrage speeches were made nightly, to the cheering crowd which gathered at the base to watch the red liquid rise in the thermometer.

In the window of Party Headquarters was a huge yellow clock which Miss Hay wound daily at high noon to the tune of the dollars gathered the day before. Following the plan of the Salvation Army lassies, Miss Klatchken invaded the financial districts carrying a huge totem pole adorned with a yellow flag which bore the legend "Help win New York in 1915!" A contribution box gave opportunity for gifts, large and small, and a golden bell sounded the invitation to contribute.

As the Voter goes to press, when the money raising has scarcely begun, it is imposible to tell the result. But every thing points to success. Full returns will be announced at the Great Campaign Rally in Carnegie Hall on November 6th. Should the amount fall short, the work will be continued until the pledge is fullly redeemed. There is to be no let up, we simply must win in 1915, and we *must* have a Campaign Fund *now*. So if any believer in the cause has escaped the collector, let him or her lose no time in sending in a handsome contribution. The question pertinently put in the collection leaflet asks: How much do you believe in Votes for Women? In making answer, heed the suggestion that money talks.

ADALINE W. STERLING.

FROM THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

To Leaders:—The work of the Party has grown to such an extent within the last months that it has been practically impossible for the *Voter* to note every activity of every Assembly District. Since we sincerely wish to print fair and complete reports we hope that the use of the smaller type will give us the required space. —*The Editor.*

MANHATTAN

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A MEETING of the District was held October 2nd at The Friends' Seminary. The principal feature was reports of summer street meetings made by Mrs. Guilford, Mrs. W. F. Deutsch and the leader, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. Mrs. Deutsch, who had attended all but one of the meetings this year and who was constantly in attendance during the summer of 1913, stated that the campaign of the two seasons could not be compared. The spirit in which the meetings were received this year was so entirely different and so much more favorable.

Miss Klatschken, who was in charge of the work this year and a part of 1913, made a written report as follows: 26 meetings planned, 21 actually held, rainy weather interfering in five instances. Over 1,000 enrollments taken at the meetings and at temporary headquarters in the Spring. Some of those enrolled were not residents of the district, but as an offset 176 names were received from enrollments in other districts. Collections at the meetings $5.98.

On October 16th a meeting to start work for the Campaign Fund was held at the residence of the leader, 17 Livingston Place. The members present pledged $148 to the fund and ten collection books were given out. In addition to contributions sent to Headquarters, $22.10 was raised last summer to assist the work in the campaign states.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ALL other work was set aside during the last fortnight of October, and all spare time and energy of the workers was devoted to raising the district's share of the Campaign Fund. Plans have been made for distributing literature on Election day at the proper distance from the polls. Two boxes have been taken for the officers and captains of the district for the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the 6th of November.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

DURING the early part of October the district continued street meetings at 110th Street and Broadway. Two very successful meetings were held towards the end of September, one at 123d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the other at 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The speakers who helped so materially the work of the district were Miss L. L. Dock, Miss Sarah McPike, Miss B. Cecil Howard and Mr. Charles W. Clowe; under the direction of Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, captain of the Second Election District the workers of the district spent a strenuous fortnight on a tour of collection for the Campaign Fund.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE report from the district is summed up in the statement, concentrated effort from October 19th to 31st for the Campaign Fund.

25TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

SINCE we all know that interesting the voters in suffrage is our desideratum, the 25th Assembly District is planning weekly Canvassing Bees for its winter's work. The 25th urges all its members to take part in these Bees so that the impetus received from those last spring may be accelerated this winter. Besides, we want all suffragists in the district to share in the feeling of good-fellowship that comes from working together. Our method will be to meet at some central point, work for two hours and then return to a neighboring house for supper. During the last three Tuesdays in November, we shall meet at 152 West 11th Street at 5.30 P. M. In addition to this weekly work, we are to have a large district meeting once a month to which all doubtful voters whom we meet, may be invited. By these methods we hope to see and to interest every voter before the winter is over.

31ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

DURING the month three street meetings have been held every week, one on Monday evenings and two on Friday evenings. At our Headquarters tea has been served every Thursday afternoon, and when speakers were on hand there have been informal suffrage addresses. When no outside speakers presented themselves, Mrs. H. L. Mason, leader of the district, threw herself into the breach and gave a suffrage talk. The Thursday Teas are becoming quite the thing for Harlem women to attend. Among the speakers who have assisted at street meetings and teas are Miss Page, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Eagan, Miss Francis, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Schindler, Miss Hinchey, Mrs. Guilford, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Michael Schapp.

BROOKLYN

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE first meeting of the district after the summer season was held on October 16th at the residence of Mrs. Joseph C. Hale, 430 Clinton Street at 3 P. M. The principal subject discussed was the Campaign Fund and how to raise it. A committee of ten was appointed to arrange about collections and $50 was raised at once, as each captain started her little yellow collection book with a pledge of $5. The work was carried on enthusiastically. Mrs. William H. Rorke having resigned the office of vice-leader, Mrs. Joseph C. Hale, was elected to fill the vacancy.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE record of the month includes eleven street meetings, also an open meeting on October 22nd at 617 St. John's Place at 8 P. M. to which all the residents of the neighborhood were invited; Speaker Mrs. Hattie Bookmiller. On Thursday evening, October 28th, a meeting was held at the Bedford Branch Public Library, and Miss Jeanette Taylor, Mrs. Hattie Bookmiller, and the Hon. Charles Frederick Adams, Ass't Commissioner of Taxes, addressed a large audience. The district workers made a house to house canvass to raise the share of funds for the campaign.

BRONX

32ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A PARLOR meeting was held on the 10th of last month at 270 East 140th Street at which Miss Messer addressed the captains and workers of the district. Three automobiles from the Bronx joined the automobile parade leaving on the 12th for Rochester. A meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dawson on October 15th brought together a large number of interested workers. Miss Stader has donated the use of the premises 270 Willis Avenue for a few weeks as headquarters.

POLITICAL PROMISES

A a big meeting at the Burland Casino on October 21st, candidates for Senate and Assembly of all parties told the suffragists how much they favored votes for women. Independence Leaguer, Socialist, Democrat, Republican, Progressive vied with each other in their protestations, figuratively speaking, flinging themselves at the feet of the suffragists. This is "going some" for the Bronx politicians, and encouraging as an indication that woman suffrage cannot be left out of the account. The Bronx W. S. P. will see to it that pre-election pledges are redeemed.

QUEENS

SUFFRAGE in Queens has developed into a great missionary movement. Conversion is the order of the day. Out of twenty newspapers in the Borough, thirteen have seen a great light so that they are for suffrage *editorially;* three others have been drawn near enough to the strait and narrow path to agree *not* to work against the cause; the remaining four are presumably still in the outer darkness. But these latter might just as well make at once for the "mourners' bench," for that is their ultimate destination. Early converts are a sort of preferred stock.

Thicker than the leaves of Vallombrosa were the leaflets of autumn yellow which were showered at the polling places, at gatherings everywhere and upon the passerby. Hence political candidates are taking broader views of the suffrage question.

RICHMOND

THE faithful automobile carrying the Borough Chairman, the district leader and assistants treked again across and around Staten Island the last fortnight of October. The yellow flags indicated that suffrage was on the "hike"; but not for speech-making this time. It was business of a financial nature that was discussed as the women went from house to house collecting for the great campaign fund which is to aid in winning next year's victory. At the coming Mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, Richmond will give an account of herself.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER

GRAND CAMPAIGN RALLY!

Opening of the New York 1915 Campaign!
Carnegie Hall, November 6th, 1914, 8 P. M.
Flying Squadron of Women Voters.
Celebration of Victories in Seven Campaign States!
Let No One Miss This Monster Campaign Meeting!
Every Assembly District Must Be Well Represented.
Come and Bring Your Friends. Pass the News Along!

COME TO HEADQUARTERS ELECTION NIGHT

Open house, Election night, November 3rd. A special wire will be installed where returns will be received. Special news of returns in the 7 campaign States. In front of Headquarters a screen will give returns between moving pictures and the suffrage voiceless speaker. All members of the Party and their friends are cordially invited. Mrs. Carrie C. Catt and Dr. Anna Shaw are guests of the evening.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

CORT THEATRE, EVERY MONDAY, 3 P. M.

November 16th—Mrs. C. C. Bradford, Colorado; Emma Smith de Voe, Washington.
November 23rd—Mrs. Ella Stewart Chicago; Dr. Cora Smith King, Washington.
November 30th—Mrs. Farwell Edson, California.

This is by no means a complete calendar of Woman Suffrage Party activities for November. Leaders and officers have been so busily engaged in the money-raising campaign that there has been no opportunity to schedule forthcoming meetings. Mrs. Mabel Russell will be able to furnish further details at Headquarters, after November 1st.

CITY COMMITTEE MEETING

NOVEMBER 2d

HEADQUARTERS, 10.30 A. M.

NOV. 2ND—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, Broadway and 157th Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 8. P. M. Captains' meeting.
The selling of the *Woman Voter* renders street meetings more attractive. Try it and see!

NOV. 3RD—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 45th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 5TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 145th Street and Broadway. 8.30 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 6TH—
Great Campaign Rally, Carnegie Hall. 8 P. M.

NOV. 7TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 9TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 157th Street and Broadway. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street, 8 P. M. Regular monthly meeting.

NOV. 10TH—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing bee.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 45th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 12TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 145th Street and Broadway. 8.30 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.
The human speaker's voice gives out but the voice of *The Voter*, speaks forever. Let *The Voter* be one of the speakers at your meetings.

NOV. 14TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.
Woman Suffrage Party. Cake Sale. Headquarters. 11 to 6 P. M. Home-made cakes donated by suffragists, famous actresses and others.

NOV. 16TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 157th Street and Broadway. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 17TH—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing bee.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 45th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 19TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 145th Street and Broadway. 8.30 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 21ST—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 23RD—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 157th Street and Broadway. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 24TH—Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 45th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street, 5.30 P. M. Canvassing bee.

NOV. 26TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 145th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.
Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, Seventh Avenue and 145th Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 28TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. 8.15 P. M. Street meeting.

NOV. 30TH—Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 157th Street and Broadway. 8.30 P. M. Street meeting.

How many single copies of *The Voter* have you sold and how many subscriptions secured during the past month?

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., October 1, 1914, of THE WOMAN VOTER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.
Name of Post Office Address
Editor—FLORENCE WOOLSTON, 431 West 121st St., New York City.
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Business Managers—The Voter Committee, Mrs. T. B. Wells, Chairman, 48 East 34th St., New York City.
Publisher—THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 48 East 34th St., New York City.
Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 48 East 34th St., New York City.
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Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.
FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1914.
FREDERICK V. CLOWES, Notary Public.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County No. 35, New York register No. 5144.
My Commission expires March 31, 1915.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

(*Continued from Page* 19.)

ful campaign workers, but who are not yet as efficient as success in 1915 demands. We must hope their indifference will become enthusiasm; their future activity keen enough to make up for lost time.

This in brief is an account of the work of the Empire State Campaign Committee. A good many women have given to it all their time, and all of their ability. Long hours of hard, nerve-racking toil have been put in day after day, and no days off have been taken. Apathy and indifference rather than opposition, is the condition to be overcome. It is a heavy price we women must pay for our political emancipation, but those who have seen the vision of coming freedom and useful service gladly pay it. There must be more workers another year; agitation and publicity for our cause must be never ceasing.

The committee has been completely harmonious and a unit in understanding and plans. The State Association and committee have shared the same Headquarters and have pulled together without a single hitch. Our work together has been more than co-operation; it has been unity. Mrs. Raymond Brown, your President, has been at her desk every day and all day throughout the year, except when in the field, and she has worked many a whole day in the office and then gone out to speak in the evening. She has shown marvelous powers of turning off work, great executive talents and is an irrepressible optimist. Mrs. Childs, your Treasurer, has also given splendid help to the Headquarters besides keeping her own books.

I wish especially to express my appreciation of the helpfulness of all the members of the Campaign Committee who have each contributed generously of time and money.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the steadfast service, the executive skill and splendid never-failing co-operation of Mrs. Owens, Chairman of the 6th District; Mrs. Clement, Chairman of the 7th District; Mrs. Shuler, Chairman of the 8th District; Mrs. Osterheld, Chairman of the 9th District; Miss Watson, Chairman of the 12th District, who have superintended their Districts since the organization of the committee. Mrs. Paddock, of the 4th District, a later Chairman, has done and is doing excellent work. Three Districts—the 5th, the 3rd and the 11th—have lost their Chairmen through ill health and have none at this time.

To one and all who have helped, I express my personal gratitude; to those who have done nothing or little the cause extends a call to service. Some of us can work no harder the coming year than we have the last, but as there must be more and ever more work done, it follows that there must be more workers. It is always a glorious thing to work for a great cause. It is a blessed privilege to labor for woman suffrage in the Empire State, for when New York is won the United States is won; when the United States is won the civilized world will soon follow. Come on, fight on, the triumph over worn-out tradition lies just ahead!

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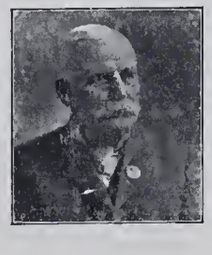

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